Loace

BELGIUM AT PEACE AGAIN.

NO FURTHER TROUBLE FEARED.

STRIKERS GO PACK TO WORK-AGITATION CALMED BY EXTENSION OF THE SUFFRAGE -THE PLURAL VOTING SCHEME.

Brussels, April 19.-Vesterday's vote in the Chamber of Deputies reversing the former action of that body and granting universal suffrage completely allayed the agitation among the industrial population. The strikers here, at Antthis morning, and no further trouble is appre-

The scheme of plural or cumulative voting provided for in the Nyssen bill confers a vote on every male citizen aged twenty-five who has resided at least one year in the same commune, and has never been convicted of a breach of the law. The bill confers an additional vote on in support of the claim of American ownership in the those who possess the following qualifications:

First-Every male citizen aged thirty-five years. and either married or a widower, paying a Gov- questions to regard to the statements made ernment tax of at least 5 francs in amount, unless exempted from the tax on account of his pro-

Second-Upon every male citizen aged twentyvalue of at least 2,000 francs, or who has been inscribed for at least two years on the ledger of the public debt or in the stock book of a bank

Third -Upon every male citizen aged twentyfive years who is the bearer of a diploma of superior education, or a similar certificate showing that he has attended a complete course of higher instruction in a jublic or private seminary, or that he is filling or has filled a public office, or is holding or has held a position, or is exercising or has exercised a profession implying superior education; the quetion as to what positions and professions are to be regarded as qualifying under this clause to be decided by law. No person is to be entitled to more than three votes, and voting

be entitled to mere than three votes, and voting is made obligatory.

Paris, April 19—It is reported that the Relgian Deputies were moved to accept the Nyssen proposals by King Leopold's threat to dissolve the Chamber. Both the Pope and Mr. Gladstone urged the King to take this position. As England was a party to the agreement neutralizing Belgium in 1831, her Ministry felt warranted in interfering to dissonade the King from incurring the grave responsibility of forcing the people to revolution.

SERVIAN RADICALS IN POWER NOW.

MANY LIBERAL OFFICIALS RESIGN AND OTHERS ARE EJECTED BY GENDARMES.

Belgrade, April 19.-Many of the IAberal State offi cials have resigned in consequence of the coup d'etat which has resulted in the appointment of a Radical Ministry, and the consequent ascendancy of that party in all political questions. The Liberal members the municipal councils at Belgrade, Semendria and Posharevaz attempted to hold meetings in the town halls at those places, but they were ejected by gen-darmes, and Radicals, who formerly held the offices, were reinstated. The Liberal party is indignant at the course which is being followed by the Govern-

THE DUCHESS NOT IN PRISON. SERIOUSLY ILL AT A VILLA NEAR WINDSOR-

THE DEGREE OF HER GUILT. London, April 19,-The story given out yesterday that the Dowager Duchess of Sutherland, who was Jall for contempt of court, had been driven in a plained that he had said nothing in the least disparat-Jall for contempt of court, had been driven in a carriage to the prison and locked up was universally printed and believed. It is learned to-day, however, that the report was erroneous. After the imposi-tion of the sentence the Dowager Duchess obtained tion of the sentence the Dewager Diachess obtained from Justice Jenne an order permitting her to go to a villa near Windsor, with the understanding that the would surrender herself to the authorities today. It is now announced that the Duchess was taken anddenly fill at 4 o'clock this morning. A physician was in constant attendance upon her until 7 o'clock, when her condition was such that he summoned when her condition was such that he summoned when her condition was such that he summoned by the contrary was that delivered by Judge Bawson, in the United States District Court of Alaska, Bawson, in the United States District Court of Alaska. have sent certificates to the authorities to the effect that the Duchess is too ill to undergo the sentence

ment that in sentencing the Duckess Justice Jenn exceeded his authority, and they point out in sapport of their contention that a peeress is exempt from arrest in a civil case. This gives color to the statement that the committal order has not yet been drawn up. Justice Jenne, it is said, is consulting with his colleagues on the question. On the other

ROME CROWDED WITH VISITORS. PREPARATIONS FOR THE SILVER WEDDING OF

THE KING AND QUEEN OF ITALY. Rome, April 19.-since yesterday noon there has been an enormous influx of visitors from all parts of Italy. Hotels and pensions are crowded already. The city has been decorated with bunting and dags and the promenades are gay with the uniforms of regiments brought from the provinces to take part in the grand military review. The weather is per-

King Humbert, Queen Margaret, the officers of the royal household and several members of the Cableet went to the railway station at 7 o'cleck this morning to meet Queen Amnite of Portugal and her mother, the Countess of Paris. The guests were taken directly to the Quicinal, where they were entertained

Archduke Rainer of Austria arrived here this afternoon and dired at the Quirinal this evening. As rumors of a plot to assassinate the Archduke, King Humbert, or the German Emperor, are circulated persistently, many Austrian and Italian detectives are watching the palace, the Austrian Embassy and the rout: between them. More than 359 socialists and Anarchists have been arrested since Sunday. All will be detained until the close of the fetes. The Radical and socialist newspapers are protesting strongly against the summary measures adopted by the police.

The city is partially illuminated to-night. Theatree nd concert halls are crowded and the streets are full

The Emperor of Germany and his suits arrived at Ala, the last station before crossing the Italian border, late this afternoon. The Emperor found awaiting him there a telegram from King Humbert, wel-

On his return journey to Berlin Emperor William will dine at Lucerne, on May 2, with the Swiss President and Cabinet Ministers. From Lucerne the Em-peror will proceed by steamer to Flucian and thence by way of Easle to Berlin.

Berlin, April 19.—It is officially stated that the Ger-man Emperor will visit the Pope on April 23.

TO REFORM THE CANADIAN TARIFF. Ottawa, Ont., April 19.—The Dominion Govern-ment, alarmed at the agitation throughout the country over excessive taxation, has appointed a sub-committee to study the question of tariff reform. tariff bill will be submitted to Parliament at its next

session. There is every likelihood that specific duties the abolished and ad valorem duties substituted therefore AN AMERICAN BARK LOSES FOUR SEAMEN. London, April 19.-The American bark C. Southard

Hulbert, CaP ain Southard, from New-York, November 17, for San Pedro and Redondo, has arrived at Monte-video. She reports the loss of four of her crew on the voyage. No details are given.

THE BRITISH WARSHIP NILE DAMAGED. Malta, April 19.—A torpedo-boat came in collision with the British man-of-war Nile off the coast to-day and stove a hale in her bow. The warship was towed directly to the docks, where she will be repaired. She leaks badly. The Nile is one of the British Mediterranean squadron, and was launched in 1888.—She is covered with armor twenty inches thick, carries twelve guns, and has a displacement of 11,940 tons.

PROPERTY RIGHTS IN SEALS.

THE CLAIM OF AMERICAN OWNERSHIP UP HELD.

TECHNICAL ARGUMENTS BEFORE THE BEHRING SEA ARBITRATORS-MR. CARTER

MAKES A CORRECTION.

April 19.-In resuming his argument before the Behring Sen Tribunal of Arbitration to-day, Mr. practically us demanded by the workingmen has Carter claimed that the seals were not ferae natural Mr. Carter quoted cases in support of this werp and at other places generally resumed work contention, and notably the case of Morgan against the Earl of Abergavenny, which resulted in a decision that deer were private property, similarly to bees and and therefore a species of husbandry was formed. flowers, and the base was surrounded with beautiful

giving a property right in the seals. of the arguments presented by Mr. Carter of the tribunal felt obliged frequently to interpose with with members of the league from all parts of the

Mr. Carter said that Great Britain claimed the right to prey upon animals whose very existence to day dealt with the Irish Home Rule bill. humanity, who still benefited from the sealing in-

Mr. Carter then diverged from the main line of his for savings as the possessor of at least 160 francs argument to discuss the abstract question of property. Earon de Courcel asked whether he wished enter into the consideration of the Socialistic theory. After replying affirmatively, Mr. Carter quoted Proudhon's maxim: "Property is robbery," and cited cases in which the rights of humanity had been enforced against private and national rights. For instance, he said, in 1870 Great Britain, with the apcompel the opening of the Chinese ports. If the countries growing Peruvian bark should declare their intention to destroy the plant, the other countries of name of humanity's right, to prevent such destruc-The right of property might include, in most cases, the right to destroy, but thousands of laws ex-

> Why did Great Britain occupy Egypt to-day? Mr. What grounds had she for holding iominion over those poor Egyptians? Was it merely because they were impoverished and undefended? No it was because Egypt lay along the pathway to Great Britein's mighty commerce with the East. If the Egyptian Government was unable to assure to Great Britain the safety of this pathway, Great Britain was

Baron de Courcel-You seem to take a very high view of the subject. You anticipate the verdict of

Senator Morgan (to Mr. Carter -- If this tribunal decide that the United States do not own the scale, ought the United States to repeal all laws concerning

Mr. Carter-I think not, but the question is unimportant, as in the event of such a decision there would soon be no seals. Permission of pelagic sealing means the extermination of seal life.

At this point the Court adjourned. Mr. Carter makes a request that publicity be given to the following statement:

"Yesterday Mr. Carter complained to the Baron de Courcei, president of the Tribunal of Arbitration, of a misrepresentation of his remarks in the report of last Friday's proceedings, as published in 'The London Times.' In this report Mr. Carter was represented as referring to the American Judge, Dawing of that distinguished and very worthy judge What he had really said was that the United States could not be held responsible for the reasons which judges assigned for their decisions. If it were so, in the cases of the schoolers Dolphia, Anna Bo-Grace and Ada, which opinion widely reviewed a claims in relation to Behring Sea and the evidence support of those claims, and directed that judgme of forfeiture be issued against the vessels.

STATISTICS OF CHOLERA IN RUSSIA.

BER 162-FIGURES FROM AUSTRIA. St. Petersburg, April 19.—The official cholera sta-fistics just issued show that from March 13 to March 27 there were 400 new cases and 120 deaths in the Government of Podolin, and from March 27 to April 13 113 new cases and 35 deaths in the Government Oofa. Elsewhere in the Empire 15 new cases and

Vienna, April 19.-Two cases of cholera and one death from the disease are reported from Onutla in Bukovina. Four cases have occurred in Nove it passed on its way to the World's Fair.

JOHN ADDINGTON SYMONDS DEAD. Rome, April 19 .- John Addington Symonds died here

John Addington Symonds was born at Bristol, Octoher 5, 1840. He was educated at Harrow School and Bailiel College, Oxford. He gained a prominent place in the world of letters, among the most widely known of his works being "Introduction to the Study of Dante," "Studies of the Greek Poets" and con-Shelley and Sir Philip Sidney. He also wrote an article on "Italian History" for the "Encyclopaedia Britannica." tributions to the "English Men of Letters Series" on

GLADSTONE AND BALFOUR TO SPEAK. DEBATE ON SECOND READING OF THE HOME RULE BILL TO END ON FRIDAY-A

London, April 19.-The delate on the second read-Early in the morning of that day Mr. Gladleader in the House. Mr. Balfour will be the last speaker before the taking of the vote.

The chief subject of interest in the House of Commons today was the avowed defection from the Liberal party, so far as Irish Home Rule is concerned. of William Saunders, member for Newington Wal-worth. Mr. Saunders, who is looked upon as an extremist, announced that his opposition to the Home Rule bill was based on the requirement of property

PRINCE FERDINAND TO BE MARRIED TO DAY. Florence, April 19.—The wedding of Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria and Princess Marie Louise, eldest daughter of the Duke of Parma, will take place to morrow at Viaregglo. Among the guests who have already arrived to attend the ceremony are Prince Auguste Louis, of axe-Coburg; Archduchess Clotide, of Austria; Princess Amelia, of Bavaria, and the brothers and sisters of Prince Ferdinand.

THE EARL OF DERBY ILL WITH HEART DISEASE. London, April 19.—The Earl of Derby is suffering from an attack of heart disease. Considerable anxiety is felt regarding his condition.

A built-th states that the Earl's condition is more favorable this evening.

TERMS OF SETTLEMENT FOR THE HULL STRIKE. London, April 19.-The Executive Committee of the Shipping Federation met at York to-day, instead of London, to consider the terms of compromise proposed by A. J. Mundella, President of the Board of Trade, and his associates. The committee after posed by A. J. Manueria, resident of the Board of Trade, and his associates. The committee, after discussion, agreed upon the following terms, as finally amended: The members of the union were to work together with the free laborers; employers to be at liberty to engage any suitable person, whether union man or free laborer; foremen and shipping clerks to sever their connection with the Dockers' loss of the Woonsocket Rubber Company; to-day denied that either he or the Woonsocket Rubber Company is connected with the talted states Rubber Company, on condition of being allowed freedom to join

DECKED WITH THE PRIMROSE.

TWELFTH ANNIVERSARY OF LORD BEACONS-FIELD'S DEATH.

LORD SALISBURY ADDRESSES THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE LEAGUE UPON THE

of the league in London and in the provinces wore quenting the Pribylov Islands were, Mr. Carter con bunches of primroses. The Leaconsdeld statue in this city was wreathed with the late Earl's favorite floral designs. Crowds of people stood about the

statue admiring the display.

The annual gathering of the Primrose League was

the Government would not dissolve Parliament but giad, he added, if the Government would continu the Unionists should be able to impress the truths of the question upon the electors.

Lord Salisbury then proceeded to discuss the finan-cial preposals of the bill. He said that those financial monetary centre of proposals would almost bankrupt Ireland and heavily burden Great Britain. But, he continued, the atrowould sell their freedom for the advantage of Ireland by forcing the Government to give them what they wanted. The bill now before the House of Commons would not get rid of the Irish question. since England would be compelled to comply with Ir sh demands. "The House of Lords," exclaimed Lord by any discussions concerning its constitution, but

Lord Salisbury referred to the report of an in-terview with Cardinal Logue, Primate of Ireland, in which the Cardinal was represented as saying that there were good grounds for the assertion that if Conservatives would offer a still more sweeping advise Cardinal Logue to change the source of misled. The suggestion that the Conservatives would was a discreditable one, and had been made more sow distrust where no ground for distrust existed. He would answer Cardigal Logue by saying that when

EARTHQUAKES CONTINUE IN ZANTE,

A VIOLENT MIDNIGHT SHOCK-HISTORIC HOUSES WRECKED-PANIC AMONG THE PEOPLE.

Athens, April 19.-Zante was shaken by a severe felt almost hourly until noon, when another violent tumbled into rains. The telegraph office was partly wrecked. The main section of the building still stands, however, and the clerks remain at their posts, The harbor was thrown into violent commotion and enormous waves broke over the water front. The British warship infeatible of the Mediterranean squadron has arrived with food and tents.

CROWDS THEW THE JOHN BULL TRAIN.

ANCIENT ENGINE TO THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Beaver Falls tremendous crowds awaited its arrival. engine; snap camera fiends took scores of negatives, and even the ground hogs came out to view the novel

Pittsburg, April 19.-The "John Bull" engine and train arrived here this morning on schedule time 5:25 and started for Chicago four hours later. 6,000 people were gathered at the Union Station one time to see the curious old engine and conches. Many placed coins on the track to be flattened by "John Bull" and kept as souvenirs.

At Allegheny another large crowd awaited the

THE FIRE RECORD.

A COSTLY BLAZE IN NEW-ORLEANS.

Sawmill was destroyed by fire, also 1,000,000 feet of lumber, with no insurance. Thirty cottages in the vicinity and a piledriver were also burned. The total loss foots up \$100,000. The cottages were occupled by laboring people, who lost all their furniture. George Gramusch, the foreman of the mill, was severely injured by a pile of lumber falling on him.

"BILLY" WEST'S BARN AND HORSE BURNED. A handsome barn and carriage-house, a horse, five carriages and three dogs, belonging to William H. morning. The property was situated at Bensonhurst, Long Island. The stableman was rescued from the burning barn with much difficulty and in a halfother property in the village would be consumed also. The loss is estimated at \$10,000. The origin of the fire is unknown, and the insurance could not be

MT. VERNON ASKS HELP TO FIGHT A BLAZE. Fire broke out at 9 15 o'clock last evening in the diar of the Anderson data, on Fourth-ave., near Secit was among these the flames started. The firemen ex-tinguished the fire in the cellar with but little trouble. They were preparing to go home, when it was found that the flames had run up the airshaft in the rear of After a hard fight the firemen got the basis to be hard the but the entire rear of the building was gotted, and the wall fell in. The situation was so threatening at one time that the firemen soled assistance from New-Rodhelle. This was specify given, although the local firemen had the fire well under control before the outside assistance reached them. The family of W. A. Jones, and was seen to their four lad a narrow secape, and was upving the third foor, had a narrow escape, and was rescued with difficulty. The losses have not yet been

Paughkeepsle, N. Y., April 19 (Special).--Among who have signified their intention to be present at the Vassar Greek play in this city are Professors Goodwin, Allen, Greenough, Wright, Smith and Kit-tredge, of Harvard University: Professors Ware and lans; Professor Goodell, of Yale; Matthew Hale, of Albany, and Henry Marquand, of New York. It is believed that the play will pay for itself. The scenery will be expensive, being entirely new, and in the reserve if it were generally known that york, has charge of treast and follows: York, has charge of scenery and costumes. The music will be given by members of Seidi's orchestra. Mr. Maze Dessauer, of New-Haven, who has been training the chorus, will lead the orchestra.

EFFECT OF CURRENCY RUMORS.

SHARP BREAK IN STOCKS-BANKERS CONDEMN DISCRIMINATION AGAINST TREAS.

yesterday in financial circles, sterling exchange the payment of all dues to the Government in an order, but the tenor of all the press advices direction. It is agreed upon all hands by those seals was so intricate and technical that the president | held in Covent Garden Theatre, which was crowded persons who have had intimations of the favorable to refuse gold on one class of note issues it would that the attitude of the Government is being other class (the greenbacks) and then the conse-Lord Salisbury delivered an address in which he strongly influenced by the advice of Western and Southern bankers, who are inclined toward a hoped that if the House of Lords should reject the silver policy. Every attempt appears to be made crat, who has warm personal relations with several bill for the separation of Ireland from Great Britain, to play upon the cry of "Wall Street" in order to prominent Government officers at Washington, one of the eminent New-York bank presidents or Treasury contemplates redeeming the Treasury their futile attempts at impossible legislation until private bankers, who have no more connection notes in silver alone. It would be wrong. Look

1-2 cent to the £ sterling to \$4.88 for sixty-day bills and \$4.96 for three-day bills. These are the posted rates, but actual business was done close to these figures, and all the foreign exchanges were strong. The rates for sterling exchange are now about I cent to the £ above the normal

opened down 1 per cent at 50 on the published reports that a receivership was imminent. The price plunged to 471-2, but then railied to Mr. Gould's emphatic denial of the rumors is printed elsewhere. In the late trading Missouri Pacific sold off ugain to 48 3-8, a loss to 86, but ended 21-2 per cent lower at 841-4. Distilling and Cattle Feeding early rose from 28 1-2 to 29 3-4, but it then fell to 27 3-8a27 3-4. The principal declines established in the late selling movement were as follows: Manhattan Elevated, from 150 on Tuesday to 145 5-8a 145 3-4: National Cordage, from 61 3-8 Tuesday to 59 3-8a59 5 8; General Electric, from 102 3-4 to 100 1-4a100 3-8; National Lead, common, from 39 1-4 to 37a37 3-4; American Sugar Refining, from 102 1-2 to 100 1-45101; American Cotton Oil, from 46 1-2 to 44 1-2a45; Western Union Telegraph, from 92 1-4 to 99 1-2; Rock Island, from 82 7.8 th 81a81 3-8; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, from 93 3-4 to 92 1-2a92 3-4; Northern Pacific preferred, from 40 1-2 to 39 1-2a 19 5 8; St. Paul, from 17 to 76a76 1-4, and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, from 143 3-8 to 141 3-4a142 1-4. The market closed active and

Secretary Carlisle looking to the payment of Treasury notes in silver alone was continued in the banking community yesterday. Thre was little disagreement in opinion as to the evil consequences of such a step by the Treasury. Bankers find it hard to credit the reports that this Bank, printed in yesterday's Tribune, there was more of a disposition to speak for publication. There is a common belief that it would be wiser to intrench upon the \$100,000,000 gold reserve if necessary to meet foreign demands for gold rather than to discredit any portion of the Na-

free use of the reserve would be robbed of half its sentimental sacredness if the public should examine the Treasury statements of condition in the light of the change in the form established when Conrad N. Jordan, the present Assistant Trensurer, was Trensurer of the United States. Mr. Jordan threw out of the assets of the Trensary the fractional silver coin, helding it to be a virtual liability. This coin is redcemable under law in large amounts in legal tenders, and they in turn have always been cashed in gold.

The coin certificates in the Treasury were also counted as unavailable assets, so that a large reduction was made in the net available cash balance as made up under the present form of the statement. Treating the Treasury balance sheet after the manner that Mr. Jordan adopted it would be found, it is said, that on numerous occasions the Treasury had a deficit of several millions in the \$100,000,000 gold reserve, and these deficits at no time caused alarm or created doubt us to the stability of specie payments available assets in the Treasury and the publi debt statements, had frequently been depleted without damage to the financial stability of the Government.

Speaking on the situation yesterday J. Edward

Simmons, president of the Fourth National Bank, said: "The question is simply this: Would the

their own unions; the Labor Exchange at Hull to remain open, absolute freedom of contract being maintained there. premium and the Treasury notes at a discount Assuming that the order should be issued, the greenback, one form of currency, would have one advantage over the other, in that you could get gold at the Treasury for the greenback, while you could not get it on a Treasury note. Would not the greenback become the more valuable form The fear that the Treasury Department had of currency? Would not that be a discriminavirtually decided to cease the redemption in gold tion between the different kinds of currency of the Treasury notes issued under the Act of What, then, becomes of the established policy of July 14, 1899, in payment for purchases of silver the United States' to maintain parity between bullion, has already begun to bear fruit. The gold and silver? Such action by the Governsentiment of distrust was materially increased ment would in practice work so as to prevent advanced sharply and the stock market closed anything but the inferior currency, thus stopping under a heavy selling movement, with important all flow of gold into the Treasury, and defeating net declines in prices. No advices were received the object of the order. It would be the height at the Sub-Treasury here of the issuance of such of absurdity for the Secretary of the Treasury to seemed to foreshadow it, and private information rency when he has \$100,000,000 gold in the received by prominent bankers pointed in the same Treasury. It is his duty, if forced to do so, to pay out gold so long as he has any. If he were consideration of this policy by the Administration probably excite distrust as to the security of the quences could not easily be foretold."

The president of a large National bank, a Demo-"I cannot credit the reports that the private bankers, who have no more connection with stock speculation than with trading in Arzentine shares, has been invited to furnish advice or suggestion to the Treasury Department. The monetary centre of the country is seemingly iznored in the consideration of the grave financial problems confronting I resident Cleveland's Administration.

NO CHECK TO EXPORTS.

The threatened suspension of gold payments on Treasury notes has not put a bar upon the prospects of heavy gold exports. Arrangements were made yesterday for the shipment of at least \$2,300,000 gold by Saturday's steamer, and a shipment has been practically booked of \$1,000,000 on next Tuesday. Well-informed bankers are strongly convinced that Saturday's shipments will exceed the sum arranged for yesterday, and the probabilities are that \$5,000,000 gold will be sent out on the next two shipping days. The sterling exchange market significantly advanced 1-2 cent to the £ sterling to \$4.88 for sixty-day bills and \$4.90 for three-day bills. These are the

Jacob H. Schiff, of Kuhn, Loeb & Co.; said lieve the situation except temporarily, and it would aggravate it greatly six months hence. basis at which gold coin may be profitably exported. The advance yesterday was considered significant of the probable effect of the issue of such an order as it is reported Secretary Carlisle is contemplating. It was made exidently in anticipation of possible difficulty in the next few days in obtaining gold for export upon Treasury notes. Bankers are satisfied that if shippers experience trouble in securing legal-tender greenbacks, in case gold payments on the Treasury notes are stopped, the gold needed will be purchased in the open market, and any extra cest or premium would promptly be represented by higher exchange rates.

The stock market yesterday at the Stock Exchange generally ruled dull and irregular until the announcement of the raising of sterling exchange quotations. Then, in the last half hour of business, a rush was made to sell and prices melted away with celerity. The early dealings had been marked by severe weakness in Missouri Pacific and Chicago Gas. The first-named stock opened down 1 per cent at 50 on the published. Mr. Schiff thought that the Government would be

THE RESULT WOULD BE BAD.

Robert M. Gallaway, president of the Mer- national air. chants' National Bank, said vesterday that he would regret to see the Secretary of the Treasury issue an order directing that no more Treasury train consisting of the original "John Bull" locomotive and two Camben and Amboy coaches, reached here sold down to 85, and it was currently rumored such considerate in Secretary Carl see that I don't are, with the distant striking of the half-hour

in readiness to meet any crisis.

Conrad N. Jordan has not received his com-Contrad N. Jordan has not received his commission as Assistant Treasurer yet, and he declined yesterday to discuss the financial situation. The Sub-Treasury received \$70,600 in gold certificates from the Lincoln National Bank in exchange for greenbacks. At the Custom House it was said that in the last few days there had been a trifling increase in the proportion of gold certificates used in the payment of customs dues.

GOLD REDEMPTION NOT TO BE STOPPED. THE TREASURY DENIES STATEMENTS THAT IT WOULD BE-A BOND ISSUE THE

Washington, April 19. Secretary Carlisle stated this afternoon that he had \$1,176,000 free gold in the United States Treasury. This was obtained yesterday and to-day, principally from the West in exchange for present. Secretary Carlisla declined to discuss the Discussion of the wisdom of possible action by present situation or the possibilities or probabilities of

ated that any order had yet been issued to stop the re-demption in gold of the Treasury notes of 1890, and the statement was made that absolutely nothing would be done nutil the emergency arrived. If any action has been taken it is probably in the form of a nction is contemplated, but they almost universally express their disproval of it. Perhaps encouraged by the open declaration of President of the policy of the Treasury will be in case the free disproval by which might be used to recommend the policy of the Treasury will be in case the free disproval by which might be used. dent Brayton Ives, of the Western National gold entirely disappeared, but which might be used as an order if necessary.

the present demand. It is added that the issue of bonds would probably be the last method that the secretary would turn to if a crisis should arrive. The policy of the Department would probably be-first, to stop the gold payment on the Treasury notes; second, the use to a certain extent of the gold reserve,

and finally the bond issue.

If this last course were finally reached it is thought that the bonds would not be disposed of on this side of the water, as this would only bring a temporary relief. In this connection the visit of J. Pierpont Morgan to this city just before his departure for Eu-Morgan to this city just before his departure for Europe and his consultation with Mr. Carlisle are recalled. It was stated in press dispatches that if Mr. Morgan had any mission to perform for this country it was probably the arrangement for the disposition in foreign countries of the bonds in case they were issued. This belief is now strengthened.

San Francisco, April 19.—Secretary Carlisle has telegraphed Assistant United States Treasurer Jackson, of this city, to accept gold coin from local banks in exchange for currency delivered to representatives of banks in New-York. Notice was given out at the Clearing House yesterday and by 3 p. m. there had been over half a dozen responses from banks. The total amount of gold coin deposited by local banks at the Sub-Treasury here yesterday was \$1,100,000.

THE CABINET DIVIDED. SHALL THE SECRETARY REDEEM TREASURY

NOTES IN SILVER!-THE PRESIDENT HAS

Washington, April 19 (Special).—Shall the Secretary of the Treasury refuse to redeem the Treasury notes issued under the act of 1890 except in silver! This is a question which is said to have been discussed in several recent meetings of the Cabinet. Another question of equal interest and importance which has been a subject of discussion in these meetings is: Shall the secretary of the Treasury issue United States bonds if necessary to maintain the gold reserve and the marity between gold and silver! the parity between gold and silver?

The policy and operations of the Treasury Depart-ment since Mr. Carlisle became Secretary have been by his acts. It is now asserted, however, with much

AMID ROAR OF CANNON.

ARRIVAL OF THE FRENCH FLAGSHIP ARE-THUSE IN HAMPTON ROADS.

THUNDEROUS GREETINGS EXCHANGED WITH THE VESSELS OF THE FIVE NATIONS AL-

READY REPRESENTED-ADMIRAL GHE-RARDI CURTAILS THE NUMBER OF HIS SALUTES-THE INADE-OUATE FRENCH DISPLAY. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Fort Monroe, Va., April 19 .- The arrival of the French flagship Arethuse in the Roads this morning, to join the international fleet now lying here, was the occasion of a more vigorous and continuous cannonading than has been heard, persuspend gold payments on any one form of cur- haps, in these waters since the close of the Civil War. The Arethuse, carrying a Vice-Admiral, was required to salute and receive a salute in return from the fort and from the flagship of each nation represented in the flotilla at anchor in the Steaming in past the water battery roadstead of Fort Monroe, the French warship opened with a fire of twenty-one guns, which the artillerymen on land returned with even greater volume of sound and density of smoke from the 10-inch smooth-bore cannon which line the casements of ship Blake the American flag was run down and the St. George's cross run up, and the Arethuse delivered a salute of fifteen guns in honor of Vice-Admiral Hopkins, the ranking officer of the international fleet.

The upper deck guns of the British flagship responded with the quick, barking note of the modern high-power rifle, the return salute, fifteen guns also, in recognition of Admiral De Lebraun's equal standing and title, occupying searcely twothirds of the time taken by the gunners of the French warship. Rear Admiral Gherardi was next saluted by thirteen guns, and the Philadelphia answered with fifteen. Lying further in, the Van Speyk, the General Admiral, the Kaiserin Augusta and Giovanni Bausen in turn exchanged greetings with the French flagship as she passed along the line to her station within the Roads, the Dutch, Russian, German and Italian vessels firing fifteen guns, while the Arethuse varied the number discharged according to the rank of the commanding officer saluted. Nearly 200 charges were returned within fifteen minutes, and the late slumbers of the guests at the Hygeia were disturbed beyond the possibility of resumption by the continuous thunders in the roadstead, which shook the light frame buildings on the Government reservation here to their very foundations.

Admiral Gherardi, though as thorough a fighting seaman as the American Navy possesses, does not take kindly to the continual burning of powder. which the strictest observance of naval etiquette at the rendezvous seems to require. Even though the powder used for salute is of the condemned refuse of the magazines, and fit for no other purpose, the commander-in-chief of the American squadrons has, perhaps from regard for the fastidious senses of many of the visitors to his flagship, ordered the omission of the customary saluter fired on the reception of a foreign commander on the Philadelphia; and he has likewise requested, it is said, that this noisy mark of attention be dispensed with on the occasion of his official visits to the various foreign ships. So the only necompaniment now of any foreign dignitary's appearance at the head of the Philadelphia's gangway is the hoisting of the flag of the country he represents, and the turning out of the marines, who present arms, while the ship's band plays "God Save the Queen," the "Marseillaise," the Wacht am Rhein," or some equally appropriate

The foreign commanders observe among themselves, however, almost uniformly the custom of saluting by cannon when official calls are exnotes be redeemed in gold. "The result of such changed, and the quick flash and tardier report are, with the distant striking of the halfbeils on shipboard, almost the only sounds which from time to time come shoreward to break to the ear the stillness of life on the big cruisers, stretching three deep in imposing array from beyond the turbulent mouth of the Roads, two miles westward, into the quieter waters about Newport News.

The Arethuse east anchor in the third or outer-

most line of the fleet, near the western edge of the anchorage grounds, her neighbor on one side being the Jean Bart, her consort, and on the other the little German cruiser Seeadler. Jean Bart is really in the second line at present, and not in the third, the end position on the outermost division being left for the third French cruiser, the Hussard, which went again to Norfolk to-day for some repairs. Though ferior to the Jean Bart in tonnage, strength, armament and every possible offensive and defensive quality, the Arethuse is ranked as the flagship of the French squadron, though the Admiral may perhaps transfer his flag to the newer and bigger cruiser before the flotilla starts from here to New-York. The Arethuse has been in the French Atlantic squadron for several years, and has visited American waters before this. She is a wooden ship, full-rigged, with three masts, and like the Dutch cruiser, Van Speyk, with the old-time broadside batteries arranged in tiers one over the other. The Arethuse's guns number no less than twen-

ty-seven, four of 6.3-calibre and twenty-three of 5.5. This armament is twice that of almost any other ship in the roadstead in the number of pieces carried, recalling the days of the fire-fight ing frigates of the English, French and American It is believed that so far as possible the Western bankers will come to the aid of the Secretary of the hind a ship's wooden wa'ls. The Arethuse looks, in fact, the typical man-of-war of the generation before the possibilities of naval armor had be gun to be developed. Wide and long in hull, with towering masts, her stacks, out of which the smoke idly rises, hint at the real date of the Arethuse's commission, given in the Navy Department's official list of ships at the rendezvous, as 1883. The tonnage of the French flagship is 3,660, 560 less than that of the Jean Bart Like the oldtime man of-war that she is, she carries a crew as big as that of modern cruisers twice her size. Her complement is 470, exactly the same as that of the 5,600-ton armored cruiser Australia of the British squadron, and within sixty of that of the gigantic Blake. From nearby the decks of the Arethuse naturally look crowded with more than there can be any possible use or space for, yet the need of so large a force is made evident when one looks at the long double rows of gun portholes, from which point the muzzles of the flagship's twenty-seven guns.

Much comment has been caused by the manifest failure of the French Government to send a arger and more representative squadron to participate in the approaching naval celebration in New-York. It has been said that the French naval authorities were offended at some slight thought to have been put upon the representatives of the made to collect a squadron which would do full credit here to the modern French Navy. It is certain that, either through indifference or neglect, the showing made by France at the rendezvous and in the naval parade in New-York will be far from satisfying to French pride or to the American sense of the cordiality and generosity of the relations existing between the two countries. Why France, of all the Nations invited to join in the celebration of the anniversary of the discovery of America, and presumably to do honor to the triumphs of the Democratic spirit on these two continents, should choose to dispatch to this rendezvous a squadron inferior in representative character to that of Eugland, Russia, Italy ex made to collect a squadron Which would do full